UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/074,411	02/12/2002	Roger Eastvold	390P010777-US (PAR)	7013

7590 11/25/2005	EXAMINER
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425 Post Road	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Fairfield, CT 06430	2154	

DATE MAILED: 11/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/074,411	EASTVOLD, ROGER
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ashok B. Patel	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _08 September 2005_.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-23_ is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-23_ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)
1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-23 are subject to examination. New claims 19-23 have been added.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless-

> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-13, 15-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Debbins et al. (hereinafter Debbins) (US 6, 331, 776 B1)

Referring to claim 1,

Debbins teaches a system for accessing data remotely from a network (Fig. 4) ,

comprising:

a first network interface card permitting data transfer between a local network

and an intermediate network (Fig. 4, element 1062, col.10, line 16-21,"Ultrasound

system 1018 is coupled to a communications module 1062 for transmitting service

requests, messages and data between ultrasound system 1018 and service facility

1022.");

a second network interface card permitting data transfer between the intermediate network and a remote network (Fig. 4, element 1082, col. 11, line 7-12, " Within service facility 1022, messages, service requests and data are received by communication components as indicated generally at reference numeral 1082. Components 1082 transmit the service data to a service center processing system, represented generally at reference numeral 1084 in FIG. 4."); and

a module located within the intermediate network, through which all data transferring between the local network and the remote network must pass (Fig. 4, element 1022, col. 13, line 59-66, "An automated service unit 1136 may also be included in the service facility for automatically responding to certain service requests, sweeping subscribing diagnostic systems for operational parameter data, and so forth, as described below. In a presently preferred embodiment, the automated service unit may operate independently of or in conjunction with the interactive service components comprising processing system 1084.");

wherein the local network may either receive and act upon or not receive and not act upon information transmitted by the remote network depending on a set of predetermined criteria applied by the intermediate network. (col. 9, line 45-55, "In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 4, several different system modalities are provided with remote service by the service facility. Remote services include but are not limited to services, such as, remote monitoring, remote system control, immediate file access from remote locations, remote file storage and archiving, remote resource pooling, remote recording, and remote high speed computations. Remote services are provided

to a particular modality depending upon the capabilities of the service facility, the types

of diagnostic systems subscribing to service contracts with the facility, as well as other

factors. ")

Referring to claim 2,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the data transfer between each of the

networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP), and wherein each network has its own

unique IP address. (col. 10, line 62 –col. 11, line 1).

Referring to claim 4,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the module exchanges data with an

equipment diagnostic monitor system located within the intermediate network, and

wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system has the function of monitoring tests

performed on at least one tool residing within the local network (col. 9, line 45-51," In

the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 4, several different system modalities are provided

with remote service by the service facility. Remote services include but are not limited

to services, such as, remote monitoring, remote system control, immediate file access

from remote locations, remote file storage and archiving, remote resource pooling,

remote recording, and remote high speed computations).

Referring to claim 5,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 4, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor

system collects and analyzes data from tests performed on the at least tool. (col. 9, line

45-51," In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 4, several different system modalities are

provided with remote service by the service facility. Remote services include but are

not limited to services, such as, remote monitoring, remote system control, immediate

file access from remote locations, remote file storage and archiving, remote resource

pooling, remote recording, and remote high speed computations).

Referring to claim 6,

Debbins teaches a system for accessing a local network from a remote network through

an intermediate network (Fig. 4) , comprising:

a first network interface card permitting data transfer between the local network

and the intermediate network (Fig. 4, element 1062,col.10, line 16-21,"Ultrasound

system 1018 is coupled to a communications module 1062 for transmitting service

requests, messages and data between ultrasound system 1018 and service facility

1022.");

a second network interface card permitting data transfer between the remote

network and the intermediate network (Fig. 4, element 1082, col. 11, line 7-12,," Within

service facility 1022, messages, service requests and data are received by

communication components as indicated generally at reference numeral 1082.

Components 1082 transmit the service data to a service center processing system,

represented generally at reference numeral 1084 in FIG. 4.")

a module located within the intermediate network, through which all data

transferring between the local network and the remote network must pass; wherein the

data is selectively passed between the local network and the remote network depending

on a set of predetermined criteria applied by the intermediate network (col. 9, line 45-55,

"In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 4, several different system modalities are

provided with remote service by the service facility. Remote services include but are

not limited to services, such as, remote monitoring, remote system control, immediate

file access from remote locations, remote file storage and archiving, remote resource

pooling, remote recording, and remote high speed computations. Remote services are

provided to a particular modality depending upon the capabilities of the service facility,

the types of diagnostic systems subscribing to service contracts with the facility, as well

as other factors. "); and

an equipment diagnostic monitor system located within the intermediate network,

wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system monitors tests performed on at least

one item residing within the local network (col. 9, line 45-51," In the exemplary

embodiment of FIG. 4, several different system modalities are provided with remote

service by the service facility. Remote services include but are not limited to services,

such as, remote monitoring, remote system control, immediate file access from remote

locations, remote file storage and archiving, remote resource pooling, remote recording,

and remote high speed computations)

Referring to claim 7,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 6, wherein the data transfer between each of the

networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP). (col. 10, line 62 –col. 11, line 1).

Referring to claim 9,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 6, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor

system collects and analyzes data from the tests performed on the at least one item.

(col. 9, line 45-51," In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 4, several different system

modalities are provided with remote service by the service facility. Remote services

include but are not limited to services, such as, remote monitoring, remote system

control, immediate file access from remote locations, remote file storage and archiving,

remote resource pooling, remote recording, and remote high speed computations).

Referring to claim 10,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 6, wherein a user on the remote network may

request that tests be performed on the at least one item, and may upload data to the

remote network, from the tests performed on the at least one item. (col. 9, line 45-51).

Referring to claim 11,

Debbins teaches a data system (Fig. 4), comprising:

a first network interface device enabling data transfer between a local network

and an intermediate network (Fig. 4, element 1062, col. 10, line 16-21);

a second network interface device enabling data transfer between a remote

network and the intermediate network Fig. 4, element 1082, col. 11, line 7-12) ; and

an equipment diagnostic monitor system located within the intermediate network,

wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system monitors tests performed on at least

one item in the local network (col.9, line 45-51)

wherein data is selectively transferred between the local network and the remote

network depending on a set of predetermined criteria applied by the intermediate

network. (col. 9, line 45-55).

Referring to claim 12,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 11, further comprising a security module located within the intermediate network, through which all data transferring between the local network and the remote network must pass. (col. 11, line 62-66).

Referring to claim 13,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 12, wherein data transfer between each of the networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP). (col. 10, line 62 –col. 11, line 1).

Referring to claim 15,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 11, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system collects and analyzes data from tests performed on the at least one item. (col. 9, line 45-51)

Referring to claim 16,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 11, wherein a user on the remote network may request that tests be performed on the at least one tool, and upload data from previous tests performed on the at least one item, and said request may be optionally executed or ignored based on a set of predetermined criteria. (col.9, line 45-55).

Referring to claim 17,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 11, wherein a user on the remote network may send a suggestion regarding the operation of the at least one item being monitored to an entity managing the item on the local network. (col.14, line 18-37, col.15, line 11-29, col. 13, line 59-col.14, line 4)

Referring to claim 18,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 11, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system sends an alert to a predetermined entity when the analysis of tool data indicates that the item is operating outside of a predetermined performance range. (col.14, line 18-37, col.15, line 11-29, col. 13, line 59-col.14, line 4)

Referring to claim 19,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 1 further comprising a remote control proxy server in the intermediate network that is between the local network and the remote network that prevents direct IP routing to a device in the local network that is being accessed by the remote network.(col.12, line 39-52)

Referring to claims 20, 21 and 22,

Debbins teaches the system of claim further comprising a semiconductor tool coupled to the local network, a user being able to access the semiconductor tool via the remote network, and the system of claim 20, wherein the intermediate network further comprises an equipment diagnostic monitor system that monitors and analyzes the semiconductor tool, and the system of claim 21, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system controls tests performed by software within the semiconductor tool, saves data from the tests and sends out alerts to a remote user via the remote network when the semiconductor tool is operating outside a predetermined performance range. (col.14, line 18-37, col.15, line 11-29, col. 13, line 59-col.14, line 4)

Referring to claim 23,

Debbins teaches the system of claim 21, wherein the equipment monitor system effects

access to the semiconductor tool by a remote user. (col.12, line 39-52, col.14, line 18-

37, col.15, line 11-29, col. 13, line 59-col.14, line 4)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as
> set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented
> and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 3, 8 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being Debbins et al.

(hereinafter Debbins) (US 6, 331, 776 B1) in view of Reid et al. (hereinafter Reid)(US 6,

182, 226 B1)

Referring to claim 3,

Keeping in mine the teachings of the reference as stated above, the reference

explicitly fails to teach the system of claim 2, wherein the module hides the IP

addresses of the remote network and the local network from each other.

The reference Reid teaches "A rewrite node is a point in an access rule where

source or destination addresses are mapped to other source or destination addresses.

Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address

translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier.

Source address rewrites can be used on outbound connections to make the source

appear to be one of many external addresses. This process allows the internal hosts to

be aliased to external addresses. Rewrites can be based on any connection criteria, including users.", col. 6, lines 46-56. (wherein the data transfer between each of the networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP), and wherein each network has its own unique IP address, and the system of claim 2, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the remote network and the local network from each other.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to add the teachings of the Reid to the fire wall of the service facility of Debbins such that address rewrites for inbound and outbound can be implemented based on any connection criteria, including users.

It would have been obvious because it provides a method for controlling interactions between networks by the use of firewalls with defined regions as taught by Reid.

Referring to claim 8,

Keeping in mine the teachings of the reference as stated above, the reference explicitly fails to teach the system of claim 7, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the local network and the remote network from each other.

The reference Reid teaches "A rewrite node is a point in an access rule where source or destination addresses are mapped to other source or destination addresses. Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier. Source address rewrites can be used on outbound connections to make the source appear to be one of many external addresses. This process allows the internal hosts to

be aliased to external addresses. Rewrites can be based on any connection criteria, including users.", col. 6, lines 46-56. (wherein the data transfer between each of the networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP), and wherein each network has its own unique IP address, and the system of claim 2, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the remote network and the local network from each other.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to add the teachings of the Reid to the fire wall of the service facility of Debbins such that address rewrites for inbound and outbound can be implemented based on any connection criteria, including users.

It would have been obvious because it provides a method for controlling interactions between networks by the use of firewalls with defined regions as taught by Reid.

Referring to claim 14,

Keeping in mine the teachings of the reference as stated above, the reference explicitly fails to teach the system of claim 13, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the local network and the remote network from each other.

The reference Reid teaches "A rewrite node is a point in an access rule where source or destination addresses are mapped to other source or destination addresses. Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier. Source address rewrites can be used on outbound connections to make the source appear to be one of many external addresses. This process allows the internal hosts to

be aliased to external addresses. Rewrites can be based on any connection criteria, including users.", col. 6, lines 46-56. (wherein the data transfer between each of the networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP), and wherein each network has its own unique IP address, and the system of claim 2, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the remote network and the local network from each other.)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to add the teachings of the Reid to the fire wall of the service facility of Debbins such that address rewrites for inbound and outbound can be implemented based on any connection criteria, including users.

It would have been obvious because it provides a method for controlling interactions between networks by the use of firewalls with defined regions as taught by Reid.

Conclusion

Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A. Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abp
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